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The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the delegation of the Republic of South Viet Nam

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Republic of South Viet Nam

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 26 the delegation of the Republic of South Viet Nam on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation His Excellency lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and members of the delegation Trinh Dinh Thao, Nguyen Van Hieu, Le Quang Chanh, Nguyen Nhu and Ho Cong Kieu.

Present there were Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Comrade Choe Jae U, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, and Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation of the Republic of South Viet Nam headed by His Excellency President Nguyen Huu Tho to our country and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The leader said that the heroic struggle of the South Vietnamese people gave great inspiration not only to the Vietnamese people but to the world's people as well and then he warmly congratulated the victory won by the South Vietnamese people in the war of resistance against US aggression and for national salvation.

President Nguyen Huu Tho said that he was immensely moved by the fact that the fraternal Korean people won great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War and registered enormous achievements in the struggle for postwar rehabilitation and construction and socialist construction.

He warmly congratulated the Korean people on their great victory and achievements.

Saying that the full support of the Korean people, material and moral, greatly inspired the South Vietnamese people in their struggle, he expressed deep thanks, in the name of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the South Vietnamese people, to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung and to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for the strong support and cooperation rendered by the Korean people to their struggle.

The leader said that the Korean and South Vietnamese peoples should fight side by side and win victory together to reunify the countries, opposing US imperialism, on the common front.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Foreign Guests

Delegation of Arab Lawyers Union

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 19 the delegation of the Arab Lawyers Union on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation Shafik Arshidat, Vice-Chairman of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and Secretary General of the Arab Lawyers Union, and Amal Bentoymi, Vice-Chairman of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and Chairman of the Algerian Bar Association.

Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, and Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World's People, were on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the delegation's visit to our country and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Saying that it was the greatest honour for them to have the audience of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the guests extended warm thanks to him for having received them despite much claim on his time.

The guests noted that during their stay in Korea they witnessed great successes the Korean people achieved in the building of socialism and in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country by embodying the Juche idea. They stressed that these great successes could be achieved, because there was the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the hero who defeated two imperialisms in one generation, and because the Korean people were firmly rallied around the leader.

They said that these guiding experiences gained by the Korean people are precious for the third world people, the new-born independent countries aspiring to independence.

Expressing thanks to the guests for supporting and encouraging so positively the struggle of our people, the leader stated that we also fully support the just struggle of the Arab people. The leader called for making joint efforts to see a new world free from the imperialists' oppression where all the people enjoy freedom.

The guests expressed the belief that the cause of our people for national reunification would be surely achieved in accordance with the fair and aboveboard policy of national reunification laid down by the leader. The guests reverently wished the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung good health and a long life.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung hosted a luncheon on the same day in honour of the delegation.

Delegation of National Journalists Association of Senegal

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 21 the delegation of the National Journalists Association of Senegal on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Moctar Kebe, General Secretary of the African Journalists Union, Chairman of the National Journalists Association of Senegal and chief editor of the newspaper "L'Ouest Africain".

Present there were personages concerned Kim Si Hak, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union and Chairman of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, and Kim Gil Hyon.

On the occasion, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the visit of the delegation of the National Journalists Association of Senegal to our country was of great importance in continuously strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples after the visit of His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, to our country, and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Saying that the fine impression left by the visit of His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor to our country was still felt very deeply, the leader asked the delegation to convey his best regards to His Excellency President and Madame upon returning home.

The head of the delegation said that it was great joy for them to be received by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung despite much claim on his time and extended heartfelt thanks to him for this. He said that the verbal message which His Excellency President Kim Il Sung asked them to convey to His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor would be conveyed not only to His Excellency President but to the entire Senegalese people and the entire West African peoples.

Referring to the historic trend of our times when the world's people, particularly the peoples of the third world countries, unanimously demand independence, the leader stressed that the independence demanded by all countries is just and for the victory of independence, the third world peoples should not only cement political unity but further strengthen economic cooperation.

The head of the delegation said: We always follow the struggle and the revolutionary life of the Korean people who are building the country on the principle of independence and this time we saw for ourselves all the fine things in Korea, about which the President of our country told after his return home from his visit to Korea. He noted that what his delegation saw in Korea would be greatly helpful to the work of the Senegalese people.

The head of the delegation declared that back home, his delegation would make every effort to strengthen friendship and cooperation between Korea and Senegal and achieve Korea's reunification and hoped that the Korean people would register great success in the grand Chollima advance.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave answers to a series of questions put by the delegation on the occasion.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Manea Manescu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of Romania.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the State of the DPRK, sent messages to Major General **Mohammed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic; **Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr**, President of the Republic of Iraq; **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic; Comrade **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Lieutenant Colonel **Ibrahim Mohamed Al Hamdi**, Chairman of the Guidance Council of the Yemen Arab Republic; Lieutenant General **Michel Micombero**, General Secretary of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi and President and Head of the Government of the Republic of Burundi, in reply to their messages of greetings sent on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message to **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and **Huynh Tan Phat**, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN, in reply to their message of greetings sent on the 21st anniversary of the victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Nikolai Viktorovich Podgorny** and Comrade **Aleksei Nikolaevich Kosygin** in reply to their message of greetings sent to the latter on their reelection and reappointment respectively as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Edward Gierek**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Comrade **Henryk Jablonski**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Comrade **Piotr Jaroszewicz**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, in reply to their message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the PPR.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from **Mohammed Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, replying to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the July 23 Revolution, the national holiday of the Egyptian people.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's 65th birthday.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from General **Guillermo Rodriguez Lara**, President of the Republic of Ecuador, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the independence day of Ecuador.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from **William Richard Tolbert**, President of the Republic of Liberia, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the independence day of Liberia.

RSVN Delegation Visits Korea

A delegation of the Republic of South Viet Nam arrived in Pyongyang by a special plane on August 26 for an official goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation, headed by His Excellency lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN, includes Trinh Dinh Thao, Nguyen Van Hieu, Le Quang Chanh, Nguyen Nhu and Ho Cong Kieu as members. The delegation is accompanied by its suite.

A large number of the working people in Pyongyang, all attired in their holiday best, came to the airport and warmly welcomed the RSVN delegation.

Seen among the welcomers were Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk and Comrade So Chol, Comrade Ho Dam; Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; chairmen of committees and ministers of the Administration Council; leadership cadres of government bodies and working people's organizations; generals of the Korean People's Army and leading functionaries in the fields of culture, arts and the press.

The charge d'affaires ad interim and staffers of the Embassy of the RSVN, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and staffers of Embassy of the DRVN and other diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang were also among the welcomers.

A ceremony was held at the airport in honour of the delegation.

Hundreds of thousands of working people in Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, turned out to streets, pennants and bouquets in hands, and gave the delegation enthusiastic welcome.

The DPRK Central People's Committee and Administration Council arranged a grand banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on the evening of the 26th in honour of the guests.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, attended the banquet.

When he appeared in the banquet hall together with the members of the RSVN delegation headed by His Excellency President Nguyen Huu Tho to the strains of welcome music, all the attendants warmly welcomed them with prolonged, stormy applause.

The band struck up the song of the RSVN and the Patriotic Song of our country and the banquet opened.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk spoke first.

He accorded warm welcome, in the name of the DPRK Government and the Korean people, to the RSVN delegation on a visit to our country, and said that under the clear-sighted leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation with Esteemed His Excellency Mr. Nguyen Huu Tho as its President and of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN, the South Vietnamese people waged a protracted, arduous struggle, displaying indomitable heroism, and thus defeated the US imperialist aggressors and opened a new stage for the South Vietnamese revolution.

The speaker quoted the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as saying:

"The conclusion of the 'Agreement on Ending War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam'... and the withdrawal of the last batch of the US aggressor troops from South Viet Nam signify a great victory of the fraternal Vietnamese people in their long-drawn anti-US, national salvation struggle and a common victory of the world peace-loving people."

He went on:

The Korean people sternly denounce the US imperialists for continuing massive military aid to the Van Thieu puppet clique and instigating them to conduct "nibbling operations" and enforce "economic blockade" against the liberated zone and brutally kill the peaceful inhabitants all in gross violation of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, support and encourage with might and main the just struggle of the South Vietnamese people for peace, independence, national harmony and democracy and the reunification of the country, and will always fight shoulder to shoulder with them, in the struggle to realize the common cause.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk then expressed profound thanks to the RSVN PRG and the fraternal South Vietnamese people for always expressing strong support and solidarity for the Korean people's just cause of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

President Nguyen Huu Tho spoke next.

After expressing heartfelt thanks to respected President Kim Il Sung and to the cadres of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government and the fraternal Korean people, he said:

The heroic Korean people, under the brilliant guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and their great leader President Kim Il Sung, added glorious pages to history in their protracted armed struggle against the Japanese aggressors and, afterwards, defeated the US imperialists and their stooges who launched a barbaric war of aggression, and thereby they defended the DPRK firmly and set a shining example in giving inspiring strength to the world's people in their

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Hundreds of thousands of working people in Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, accord an enthusiastic welcome to the delegation of the Republic of South Viet Nam

A SOUTH KOREAN YOUTH LOUDLY SINGS "SONG OF GENERAL KIM IL SUNG", STRIKING TERROR INTO THE HEART OF THE ENEMY

A south Korean youth who was unreasonably taken by puppet police bandits some time ago loudly sang "Song of General Kim Il Sung" in high spirits on the road in front of the West Gate prison, Seoul, according to a recent issue of "Hyokmyong Chonson" (Revolutionary Front), organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea.

As the song spread far and wide through the oppressive air, the police bandits were surprised and made a desperate attempt to stuff his mouth. But the youth continued to loudly sing the song of glory and loyalty, not yielding to the enemy.

With his boundless adoration for the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, firm confidence in the future when the entire people of the north and south of Korea would enjoy a happy life in a reunified country under the wise leadership of the leader and an unshakable determination for its realization, he said:

"Singing 'Song of General Kim Il Sung' I vividly picture the day of glory when the whole nation will lead a happy life under the leadership of the great General."

This bold action and strong assertion of the youth show that the south Korean people ardently adore the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and they have an unshakable fighting spirit and confidence to wage an undaunted struggle, braving any fascist suppression, full of loyalty to him, entrusting everything to him and following him to the end.

Nothing can break the adamant fighting spirit and confidence of the south Korean people who are waging a courageous struggle, looking up to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung as the sun of the nation and firmly believing that the road indicated by him is the only road of happiness and glory.

(KCNA)

Tashaho and Tatsangchiang Battles Waged under the Banner of Lofty Proletarian Internationalism

Thirty-five years have passed since the Korean People's Revolutionary Army fought the Tashaho and Tatsangchiang Battles on August 23 and 24, 1939, acting upon the order of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to defend with arms the already victorious revolution.

In those days the wicked imperialists of fascist Japan launched a large-scale armed provocation against the Soviet Union with a wild ambition to invade the continent.

In the wake of the setback they sustained in their operations in the Changkufeng area, the Japanese imperialists mobilized large picked troops at Halhingol and committed an aggressive act against the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, they conducted full-scale "punitive operations" against the KPRA in an attempt to turn Manchuria into a stable rear and a bridgehead for their invasion of the continent.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on a scientific analysis of the prevailing situation, made clear that it was a proletarian internationalist duty and, at the same time, a struggle to quicken the collapse of Japanese imperialist aggressors for the KPRA to hit hard in the enemy's rear to defend the Soviet Union with arms and support the Mongolian people's just war.

Wholeheartedly upholding the leader's teaching, all the KPRA units subverted and harassed the rear of the Japanese imperialists by attacking their rear bases of military and strategic importance in succession.

It was in those days that the battles were fought at Tashaho and Tatsangchiang in Antu county.

At that time large forces of the Japanese imperialist police and the puppet Manchukuo Army were stationed in Tashaho, a concentration village. They were engrossed in "punitive operations" against the KPRA.

Hundreds of enemies were massed in the seat of Antu county.

A combined unit of the KPRA went into action, divided into two, with a plan of operations carefully mapped out in view of the distribution of the enemy forces.

One of the units was to wipe out the enemy in Tashaho and the other was to lie in ambush at a point south of Tatsangchiang to annihilate the enemy who would sally from Mingyuehkou.

The KPRA unit which encircled Tashaho blew up the enemy's batteries, charged into the walled village in a twinkling and put the desperate enemy out of action. And it lost no time to advance to a pass lying at Hsiaoshaho.

At this moment the Japanese troops were crossing the pass in several separate trucks; they were coming from the seat of Antu county upon hearing the report from Tashaho.

The KPRA men killed or wounded all the oncoming enemies by displaying unrivalled gallantry in a skirmish with them.

On the other hand, the KPRA unit that had been in ambush south of Tatsangchiang marched on toward Tatsangchiang, attacked the enemy forces in the village and wiped out their reinforcements from Mingyuehkou.

The following day the KPRA unit, foreseeing that the enemy would come from Antu, got back to the ambush point they had held the previous day.

Soon after, a number of large military vehicles were rattling on toward the spot from the direction of Antu, carrying the Japanese soldiers who had taken flight after being battered at Tatsangchiang and other villages.

The KPRA unit waited for all of the enemies to come well within the range of fire and then gave a volley.

The short engagement ended in complete victory for the KPRA.

In the battles that lasted two days the KPRA killed or captured more than 500 enemies and seized a lot of booty—weapons and war supplies.

The victory in the battles demonstrated again the ingenuity of the guerilla tactics created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the might of the KPRA. At the same time it gave our people a conviction of victory in the revolution.

Moreover, the victorious battles greatly contributed to defending with arms the already triumphant revolution and to advancing the world revolution.

Indeed, the KPRA organized and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung dealt telling blows to the Japanese imperialist policy for invading the continent and supported the revolutionary struggle of the people of neighbouring countries not only politically and ideologically but by means of armed struggle during the entire period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Thus, it set a brilliant example of proletarian internationalism and made a great contribution to strengthening solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and to advancing the world revolutionary movement.

The Korean people are now doing all they can under the uplifted banner of proletarian internationalism to further strengthen solidarity with the world's revolutionary people who are traversing the road of anti-imperialism and independence.

Kim Gwang Su

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revolutionary struggle.

He said that after the war Korean people converted the DPRK into a socialist industrial state and made achievements in the domains of education, culture and public health, and stressed that people were delighted to know that the DPRK was the first in the world to abolish the taxation system.

President Nguyen Huu Tho referred to the fact that the prestige of the DPRK rose in the international arena, and said:

We warmly congratulate the fraternal Korean people upon their resplendent success. We sincerely hope that the Korean people will scale the new heights of victory by spurring Chollima, a legendary winged horse.

He expressed wholehearted support to the Korean people's struggle for the country's independent, peaceful reunification, and continued:

Today in Pyongyang, the glorious capital, we once again assure you solemnly that the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the Provisional Revolutionary Government and the South Vietnamese people resolutely support the five-point proposition put forward by respected President Kim Il Sung in his speech on June 23, 1973 and the just stand of the Korean people clarified in the letter of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly to the USA Congress dated March 25, 1974. We strongly demand that all the US imperialist aggression troops withdraw from south Korea at the earliest date.

The US imperialists must discontinue their interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people and give up the "two Koreas" plot aimed at perpetuating the split of Korea.

We extend warm greetings to the south Korean people who are fighting courageously against the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial regime and for the reunification of the country.

We believe firmly that the struggle of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples for the peaceful reunification of their countries will surely emerge victorious.

The US imperialists will certainly and completely be driven out of South Viet Nam and south Korea.

He said: Our visit to the DPRK provides an opportunity to express deep thanks of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the Provisional Revolutionary Government and the South Vietnamese people to respected President Kim Il Sung and to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government and the Korean people for the sincere assistance which has been and is being rendered by the DPRK to the arduous and protracted struggle of the Vietnamese people for independence and freedom and an opportunity to fulfil the lofty testament of respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh on this.

He stressed:

The support and encouragement of the Korean Party and Government and the Korean people in various aspects are a vivid expression of the feeling of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of our two countries and the lofty internationalist spirit of the Korean people.

This support and assistance have encouraged and inspired our people and made a due contribution to the victory of our war of resistance against US aggression and for national salvation.

The South Vietnamese people and the Vietnamese people will always remember such valuable support of the Korean Party and Government and the fraternal Korean people.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of militant and fraternal friendship.

Meanwhile, the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" was put on the stage at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre in honour of the RSVN delegation.

During its stay in Korea the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Memorial, the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition and the Pyongyang Metro. It called at the 809th unit of the Korean People's Army. It visited the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace and saw a performance given by the art circle members of the palace. The delegation laid a wreath before the Monument to Fallen Fighters of the People's Army.

On the 27th talks were held in Pyongyang between the delegation of the DPRK and the delegation of the RSVN. At the talks views were exchanged on further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and the RSVN and on other questions of mutual concern and a unanimity of views was reached on the questions discussed.

A grand mass rally was held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on the 29th in honour of the RSVN delegation.

That day Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk conferred the orders and medals of the DPRK on the members of the RSVN delegation as was instructed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK.

A joint communique between the DPRK and the RSVN was made public in Pyongyang on the 30th.

The delegation left Pyongyang that day after winding up its itinerary.

The RSVN delegation's visit to Korea greatly contributed to further strengthening and developing the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and South Vietnamese peoples.

On the World-Historic Significance of the Great Juche Idea

Given below is a translation of the text of a paper written by Yasunobu Kuriki, head of the "Society for the Study of President Kim Il Sung's Works" in the Senshu University of Japan and Assistant Professor of the University.

Yasunobu Kuriki
(Japan)

Let me tell you, to begin with, why I gave my paper a big title: "On the World-Historic Significance of the Great Juche Idea". The reason was that I had a conviction that the Juche idea of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, is a fundamental doctrine on the revolution and construction in Korea and on the revolutionary struggle of the world's people and the building of socialism, and that it is a great universal truth.

Another reason was that we, foreigners, recognized that the world-historic significance of the Juche idea lies in the creative development of contemporary Marxism-Leninism.

In order to have a scientific grasp of that significance, it is necessary to understand the world-historic importance of the Korean revolution correctly and concretely.

It is because the Juche idea is the ideological summary of the Korean revolution and the Korean revolution is a process of shaping the Juche idea and putting it into practice. These two aspects are closely interconnected.

In my writing I would like to refer only to the first aspect as you can see in the title, since this is all I have so far prepared. As for the second aspect, it will be my next task to tackle.

The Juche idea is an ideology—a system of theories—His Excellency great President Kim Il Sung formed and carried into effect by applying Marxism-Leninism creatively to the revolution and construction in Korea. But it is universal in application and of world-historic importance in the present times which mark a new stage in world history. In other words, the Juche idea fathered by him is Marxism-Leninism, firstly, of an era when the revolution to destroy imperialism now on the decline is progressing in specific forms in many countries and, secondly, of an era when the building of socialism is under way, and a communist society is being built with clear prospects.

The Juche idea gives a scientific, overall and correct exposition of these two basic aspects of the present-day world revolution for the first time in history.

Firstly, the Juche idea clears up the truth: "The people of each country are the masters of its revolution and construction." Secondly, it formulates a Marxist-Leninist system of a theory: "Man is the master of all things and decides everything"—a theory that people must be treasured and primary importance should be attached to the subjective conditions of the revolution and construction.

So, in my writing I would like to dwell on these two important points.

1. People of Each Country Are the Masters of Its Revolution and Construction

President Kim Il Sung said:

"To establish Juche means, in a word, to approach revolution and construction in one's own country with the attitude of a master. This means adhering to the independent stand of rejecting dependence on others and of using one's own brains, believing in one's own strength and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, thus solving all problems for oneself on one's own responsibility. It also means maintaining the creative stand of opposing dogmatism and of applying the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism together with the experiences of other countries to suit the historical conditions and national peculiarities of one's own country. The Juche idea is in full agreement with the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism; it came into being as a reflection of the new stage of development of the international communist movement and its essential requirements."

Tersely formulated in this teaching are the essence of the Juche idea, its contents and historic significance.

The leitmotif of this teaching is that one must "approach revolution and construction in one's own country with the attitude of a master." This calls for the maintenance of the independent and creative stand, and keeping this stand means maintaining the attitude of a master and signifies its substance. That is to say, this teaching formulates for the first time in history a well-knit system of a theory of the national revolution—the theory that "the people of each country are the masters of its revolution and construction."

Marx attached importance to developed capitalist countries in the world revolution. In the "Communist Manifesto" he pointed out: "The proletariat of each country must, of course, first of all settle matters with its own bourgeoisie." But he treated each national revolution, in principle, as a means for the world revolution.

Marx's theory of the world revolution is still valid in the main. But it was general and abstract due to limitations resulting from the historical condition under which he lived, that is, the condition that the socialist revolution and construction took place nowhere in the world.

Lenin led the October Socialist Revolution to victory. But he only started the work for defending the revolution and laying the foundations of socialist construction in a single country, Russia, when the world revolution was not in progress.

He said: "The development of capitalism proceeds extremely unevenly in different countries.... From this it follows irrefutably that socialism cannot achieve victory simultaneously in all countries."

Lenin's line was realistic and right. But he did not live long enough to strongly raise the problem of the revolution in each country, theorize and systematize it.

President Kim Il Sung was the first to theorize, systematize and formulate boldly and clearly the problem of the national revolution.

He did so while leading an anti-imperialist, national-liberation war which was unique in the annals of the international communist movement. Until then it had been considered that national liberation would be possible in colonies only when the proletarian revolution won in metropolitan countries. No one had presented guerilla warfare as a basic method of armed struggle in colonies against foreign invaders.

President Kim Il Sung founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and waged an arduous yet heroic armed struggle against Japanese imperialism, with no state to provide the rear. This marked a turning point of world-historic importance in the national-liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples in colonies, and proved a heavy blow to world imperialism, precipitating the total collapse of its colonial system.

President Kim Il Sung waged the sharpest revolutionary struggle against colonial domination and for national independence and led it to victory. This enabled him correctly to theorize the matter of the national revolution.

What were historical or world-historical backgrounds of the anti-Japanese armed struggle?

After the Russian revolution world capitalism faced a crisis. But the US imperialists rendered capitalism financial aid while playing the role of its supporter by giving imperialist Germany financial support, and in the United States itself extended reproduction was effected with main stress on the automation industry. This led to the restoration of the gold standard and world capitalism's relative stability for a time. In 1929, however, the world-wide panic came and world capitalism soon confronted a new crisis.

The gold standard was abandoned in different countries. The cycles of world capitalism co-ordinated by US imperialism were upset. Each power started to form its own bloc externally and, internally, set up a state monopoly capitalist system.

Following the same trail as Nazi Germany and fascist Italy, Japan established a more tyrannical fascist system. At the same time, imperialist Japan, in an attempt to use Manchuria as a stepping stone for aggression in the mainland of China, intensified its colonial rule and oppression in Korea, a rear for its aggression.

The antagonism rapidly grew acuter between the Japanese imperialists and the Korean people. It was President Kim Il Sung who grasped it more sensitively and earlier than anyone else.

He held high a torch of anti-Japanese, national-salvation struggle, and waged totally-original anti-Japanese armed struggle in Manchuria, the stepping stone of the Japanese imperialists for invasion in the mainland of China.

With imperialism's ever more serious crisis, the revolutionary forces grew in each country, and the revolution was carried on in different countries and regions of the world. Reflecting the demands of the times, President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, fathered the Juche idea and formulated the matter of the national revolution in Korea which was a focal point of the acutest struggle and sharpest antagonism.

This was of historic importance because it provided a world revolutionary strategy of universal significance in the new stage of development of the world history as well as a strategy of the national liberation struggle in colonies.

As seen in the last sentence of the above quotation I have made from his teaching, President Kim Il Sung distinctly said: **"The Juche idea... came into being as a reflection of the new stage of development of the international communist movement and its essential requirements."**

The revolutionary line based on President Kim Il Sung's Juche idea is applicable not only to the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the peoples in colonies but is universal in application on a world-wide scale. This is shown in a more specific way by his strategic line of united front.

President Kim Il Sung established the united front as a strategy in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution; its embryo was to be seen in the setting up of a people's revolutionary government, a new type of state power of the working class, and it was formulated in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

The strategic line of united front is an embodiment of the Juche idea, and more glaringly proves the world-historic importance of this idea.

The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland mobilized and organized the people of various strata and gave a heavy blow to Japanese imperialism, one of the main forces of international fascism and a counterrevolutionary force in Asia; it encouraged the world's people in the anti-fascist movement and had an important part in the international anti-fascist united front.

Especially noteworthy is that President Kim Il Sung was placed in a high position to play the most pioneering and leading role in the international communist movement, because for the first time he correctly grasped the problem of united front not as a temporary tactics but as a strategy to be applied in the whole course of the revolution. The seventh Comintern meeting adopted a popular front tactics to provide against the impending threat of fascism. The tactics was, in itself, correct but the Comintern had an undeniable limitation in playing a leadership role in the international communist movement over the period from World War II to post-war days.

After World War II US imperialism held supremacy in the capitalist world, professed itself to be a ring-leader of counterrevolution and became a new, more ferocious fascist invader internally and externally.

When the majority of the world was in the process of gradually realizing the need of adopting an anti-imperialist, anti-US united front as a strategy, the Korean people under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung followed a correct line of united front in view of the US imperialist occupation of south Korea and played the part of a leader in the international communist movement. The Juche-oriented revolutionary line of building the northern half of the Republic into a powerful base of the Korean revolution, the line of creating a revolutionary democratic base, was the most revolutionary anti-imperialist, anti-US line.

The Comintern was finally dissolved because of the above-mentioned limitation. It may as well be said that it was a reflection of the requirement of the development of the international communist movement—the revolution and construction are carried on independently by each country or nation. This is, I think, one of the tasks which need a deeper study. And yet it goes without saying that the Juche idea which theorized and systematized the reality in which the revolution and construction are made with each national state as a unit has nothing to do with national communism, nor does it negate the world revolution on any account.

In his work "The Tasks of Korean Communists", President Kim Il Sung completely formulated the interrelation between the national revolution and the world revolution:

(1) The national revolution is a link in the whole chain of the world revolution and its component;

(2) The national revolution is made with the powerful support of the world revolutionary forces;

(3) No matter how great the support of the world revolutionary forces may be, the Korean Communists and the masses of the people in Korea constitute a decisive factor for victory in the Korean revolution.

President Kim Il Sung confirmed this as far back as the 1930's when he waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In his view, the Communists and the masses of the people in each national state are the main forces of its revolution and the world revolutionary forces play a part of a rear or a supporter. This formulation is an excellent integration of patriotism and proletarian internationalism. This represents the first theorization and integration of the strategic, organic relations between the national revolution and the world revolution. Its correctness was confirmed by the history of the Korean revolution, such as the formation of a united front with the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units, the support of the Soviet Army in defeating Japanese imperialism and the support of the Chinese People's Volunteers during the Fatherland Liberation War.

President Kim Il Sung taught that as long as imperialism remains in the world, the dictatorship of the proletariat shall not vanish, and no one can talk about the withering away of the state. Through this, he further specified and developed the theory of the interrelation between the national revolution and the world revolution.

To put all this in a nutshell, the Juche idea gave for the first time a radical exposition of the organic correlation between the national and internationalist duties of the proletariat in the new stage of world-historic development; it was a creative development of Marxism-Leninism.

The Russian nation had the honour of paving the way to the socialist revolution. Likewise, the Korean people performed great feats; they paved the way to anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle, established the basic strategy of the world revolution over a period from World War II to postwar time, defeated the US imperialists in the Fatherland Liberation War and placed them on the downward road to ruin.

The problem of the reunification of north and south Korea is an important matter that should be taken into consideration in relation to the principle of independence and self-reliance of a nation, a primary aspect of the Juche idea's world-historic significance.

The Korean territory and nation were bisected into the north and the south as a result of the US imperialist occupation of south Korea. The Communists and the masses of the people in Korea regard the reunification of the north and the south as a fundamental question and as the supreme national task, proceeding from the basic principles of the Juche idea. This we can deeply understand though foreigners. To reunify the north and the south is an inviolable, legitimate and sacred right of the Korean people to regain their complete independence and self-reliance; and it is a demand of the nation and the immediate, supreme task of the Korean revolution.

In the midst of the struggle for the independence and self-reliance the Korean people advanced a unique five-point proposition and presented the withdrawal of the foreign forces headed by US imperialism as a prerequisite to reunification.

They made clear that the south Korean people are the main forces for the liberation of south Korea, and the independent, peaceful reunification and the south Korean revolution are two different questions. They thereby smashed the manoeuvrings of US imperialism and the puppet clique, its lackeys, and took the initiative.

This is a creative development of the policy for reunification in conformity with the changed situation after the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution carried out in the northern half of the Republic. Needless to say, the initiative is based on the firm unity of the masses of the people around their respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, on the demand of the entire people for national reunification, and on the stark realities in which the country was developed into a powerful socialist industrial state in as short as 14 years and, subsequently, the most exemplary and progressive achievements in the world have been made and are being made in all domains.

Some people say in admiration that the conversion of Korea into a socialist industrial state and the steady development of agriculture are of greater importance than a world-historic event, comparable with the socialist revolution of Russia in 1917. This success is an embodiment of the Juche idea and proves its world-historic significance.

Japanese social scientists, we cannot but refer to the fact that the Japanese militarists launched an economic invasion of south Korea with the backing of US imperialism.

Their economic intrusion is a violation of the sacred national sovereignty of the Korean people. We cannot overlook it, proceeding from the stand of internationalist solidarity with the Korean people. This is a primary task for the Japanese people.

The reason is that the Japanese militarists' overseas invasion supported by US imperialism is based on the nature of Japan's "predatory economy" that was so far built in reliance on US imperialism.

The economy of Japan carries calamities to the countryside and destroys agriculture. It pollutes the sea, river and air in Japan and kills people. The workers are ruthlessly exploited. Now, the Japanese militarists are imposing such a system upon the south Korean people, too. This means that they do not intend to reform the predatory economic mode but are carrying on extended reproduction and strengthening their predatory internal economic system still further.

This is the way to the ruin of the Japanese nation, a most nasty method of imperialist exploitation.

Another reason is that overseas aggression based on imperialist nature is inevitably accompanied by the stifling of democracy at home.

What I have said above can be briefed as follows:

1) Under the influence of the world-wide panic world imperialism faced a new crisis.

For its reactionary nature, world imperialism established a fascist system, a more tyrannical system, which led to the unprecedented aggravation of antagonism between imperialism and peoples, particularly between fascism and the peoples in colonies. Notably, the antagonism between the Korean people and Japanese imperialism which kept up the most ruthless, diabolical, fascist suppression was a focal point of the world-wide antagonism.

In such a situation President Kim Il Sung, holding aloft the torch of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, blazed the trail to the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle and showed the right path to the peoples in colonies, semi-colonies and many other countries. Thus, he created the revolutionary strategy universally applicable in the new stage of world-historical development.

2) President Kim Il Sung defined the united front as a strategy for the first time in history, and thus originated a guiding line for the international communist movement.

3) President Kim Il Sung set forth the world revolutionary strategy—the anti-imperialist, anti-US line, that is, the line of fighting US imperialism which became the ring-leader of world reaction and ferocious fascism after World War II and he has led the international communist movement along a correct path.

4) As seen above, President Kim Il Sung is the greatest-ever revolutionary and Marxist-Leninist who founded the new world revolutionary strategy for the new stage of world-historical development—a strategy against imperialism which became desperately outrageous—and who has contributed greatly to the progress of the international communist movement. He is the greatest-ever thinker who fathered the Juche idea providing basis for the new world revolutionary strategy.

(To Be Continued)

IMMORTAL STORY ABOUT CONSTRUCTION OF PYONGYANG, REVOLUTIONARY CAPITAL

Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, presents an entirely new, attractive appearance today. The changes brought about so far are truly wonderful.

At the time of Japanese imperialist colonial rule it used to be a town built in an uncultured and lopsided way. During the three-year war provoked by the US imperialists it was razed to the ground. But it rose from the ruins like phoenix overcoming bitter trials.

The present Pyongyang, a modern, beautiful and magnificent city, vibrant with revolutionary optimism, is inconceivable apart from the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"Pyongyang is the heart of the Korean people, the capital of our socialist homeland and a wellspring of our revolution. With great pride, we must make the hero city of Pyongyang even more beautiful and magnificent...."

With these remarks he always stood at the head of people for the construction of the capital.

First Shovel Taken Up for Building of the Capital

The Potong-gang River, which runs through the western district of Pyongyang, used to be called a "river of flood" for a long time. In 1942, for instance, the river overflowed its banks, and more than 2,000 *chongbo* of dry and paddy fields were washed away, over 1,500 houses destroyed and the number of victims reached more than 50,000.

In a word, the river, when in flood, caused great damage to Pyongyang.

The spring of 1946, the year following the liberation of the country, found our people in great happiness unlike the spring which had visited the river every year and heralded calamity of flood. One sunny day in April that year Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, who had liberated the country, came to the riverside.

Even the waves rose as if to leap for joy.

He walked along the river bank for a long while for inspection and paused at a place.

Presently, he said that the "river of disaster" or "river of resentment" must be changed into a "river of joy" or "river of happiness" and gave an instruction to start the river improvement project so as to lay out recreation grounds and make the river a canal fit for free sailing of various boats.

On May 21, a month later, he personally took up the first shovel and broke the ground to signal the start of the project.

Following in the wake of the great leader, our people threw themselves as one into the struggle for construction of Pyongyang, inspiring revolutionary songs on their lips.

A Sheet of Architectural Blueprint over Operational Maps

Miraculous success was scored in the building of the capital from the outset.

The Potong-gang River improvement project was completed in only 55 days. Tall buildings sprang up and beautiful parks were laid out.

The endeavour for the creation of a new life, however, did not last long, because the US imperialists triggered off an aggressive war against us in June 1950. During the war all the buildings were reduced to a heap of ashes and terrible havoc was done on fields.

The whole world followed with keen attention the developments in Korea, wondering what would become of it.

One day in 1951 Comrade Kim Il Sung forced his way up to Mansudae in defiance of the enemy's bombing and had a view of Pyongyang which lay in debris. The whole thing made his heart ache. And then he summoned a designer to the Supreme Headquarters of the Korean People's Army and gave him specific pointers in mapping out a general plan for the postwar rehabilitation and construction of Pyongyang, drawing a complex outline on a sheet of paper with a red pencil with which he put the marks of arrow on the operational maps.

The designer could not but be surprised.

No one could think of anything else but the war which was raging in a full fury, but the leader looked ahead into a future of the country which would soon emerge victorious. His brilliant intelligence and scientific foresight stirred up the designer to the depth of his beings and filled his heart with an irrepressible sense of happiness emanating from the realization that he was living under the guidance of the great leader.

Following the pointers given by the leader, the designer drew up the blueprints for the reconstruction of Pyongyang, which were finally examined at a meeting of the Cabinet and put on show at an exhibition held at the Moranbong Underground Theatre. For those who were unable to visit the exhibition they were shown through a documentary film.

All those who saw the blueprints on the front and in the rear were greatly moved, seeing in their mind's eyes the leader who would sit up all night, poring over a plan to provide the people with a happy life even though the country was engulfed in a sea of fire, the leader who would think of the question of building cosy, clean houses, schools, cinema houses, hospitals and kindergartens and of the sites where to erect them all. And with reaffirmed determination to remain loyal to him to the last, they fought on bravely.

At last the US imperialist aggressors kneeled down before the Korean people.

Cheers of victory shook the land.

Big Leap Forward under the Leader's Guidance

After the war the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung took up a post of Chairman of Pyongyang City Rehabilitation Committee. He visited the builders from dawn to dusk, indicating them the directions for reconstruction. He denied himself even a short spell of time to break the fatigue in his busy life during the three-year long war.

Pyongyang became all the more beautiful and magnificent as days passed, though the enemy tried the hardest to erase it from the map once and for all.

As of the end of 1957 dwellings with the floor space of 1.8 million square metres, public buildings and Taedong-gang Bridge and spacious plazas were either built or reconstructed. The scenic spots and historic sites were restored to their former selves. Parks as wide as more than 3 million square metres were laid out.

The year 1958 witnessed a greater success than the previous.

Modern flats for 20,000 families were built, something to be proud of not only in the term of figure.

It was hard to build those flats under the then prevailing situation. The US imperialist aggressor troops entrenched themselves in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line, only 200 kilometres far from Pyongyang. Hardly a day passed without their raising war racket, though the hostilities suspended. The country was still in difficult, economic situation.

Housing construction, however, could not be delayed.

It was necessary to build as many commodious dwellings as possible at a fast speed with the minimum outlay of manpower, materials and funds.

In order to solve this knotty problem the leader instructed the designers to introduce standardization and specification in designing and taught construction workers how to effect mechanization in building operation and industrialize production of structural parts.

Following his teachings, the construction workers built flats for 20,000 families with an outlay of the funds for 7,000 families. In this course they created a world-startling speed, the "speed of Pyongyang".

The "Pyongyang speed" increased still more as days flew by. Pyongyang was rebuilt into a modern, beautiful city exactly as required by the blueprints outlined by the leader during the war.

Chollima Avenue, Pipa Avenue and other streets, lined with rows of tall gracious buildings, were built in the downtown of Pyongyang, West Pyongyang, East Pyongyang and the Potong-gang plains. Korean Revolution Museum, People's Palace of Culture, Pyongyang Gymnasium and other monumental public buildings sprang up one after another. Parks, large and small, and recreation grounds made their appearance here and there in the city.

In the past poverty and distress characterized the city but not a trace of them is now seen.

It is enclosed in parks, so to speak. Little wonder that Pyongyang is famed for its exquisite beauty and its citizens are utter strangers to the term "pollution".

Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, sheds the brilliant rays of Juche all around. It is a commodious and beautiful city. Pyongyang will for ever remain the symbol of wise leadership and lofty virtues of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Pak Ju Sol

Nampo, a Local Town

Nampo, a local town situated on the west coast of our country, is now being built magnificently and beautifully.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...we should facilitate to the maximum the work of building Pyongyang and other our cities into beautiful, cultured and modern ones."

Busy as he was with state affairs the leader gave on-the-spot guidance to Nampo on several occasions last year alone to carry into execution his far-sighted plan to build it into an industrial port town, into a town for cultural recreation. And he gave concrete guidance even for the construction sites of public buildings and dwellings in conformity to the prospects of construction and geographical features of the town.

In accordance with the teaching given by the leader, Nampo is getting prosperous, renewing its appearance every year. Especially last year construction was undertaken on a large scale in this town on the occasion of the 25th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Pyongnamtong street lined with ten-, twelve- and fifteen-storeyed public buildings and modern houses and the Yurison street were formed anew. The municipal theatre with a seating capacity of more than 1,500 and other new cultural facilities and the sports centre with an outdoor stadium with a seating capacity of over 30,000, swimming-pool and gymnasium were also built.

Nor is this all. Various kinds of public service establishments and recreation grounds for the working people were built everywhere. Among them are the International Hotel at Waudo and Nampo Hotel, Liberation Park, park in front of the railway station, park in the sports centre and park in the wharf.

The smeltery, glass factory, electrode factory and port were also built up well.

This has made the town more beautiful.

In accordance with the grand blueprint mapped out by the leader, the building workers here are vigorously stepping up new construction projects this year, too.

In this town centrally-run factories including a modernly-equipped big chemical factory and medium and small local industry factories are now under construction and the port is modernly reconstructed and expanded.

New streets linking the centre of the town are being formed and seven to twenty-storeyed houses and public buildings erected along the coast in greater numbers.

Parks and recreation grounds are under construction and greenery is being planted all over the town. The town is better furnished with up-to-date facilities for disposing waste gas and sewage produced at factories and enterprises. Nampo will be built more magnificently and more beautifully as a town for cultural recreation free from environmental pollution.

Han Su Chon

Part of Pyongyang which is being built more magnificently

Photo by Kim Hyong Jin

Modern Houses Mushroom in the Countryside

Modern dwellings are mushrooming in our socialist countryside.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"The work of keeping houses and villages neat and tidy must go parallel with a dynamic housing construction in the countryside, so that all the farmers may be provided with functional modern houses by the 30th anniversary of the founding of our Party."

In his great "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", the fatherly leader put forward a wise policy of providing the farmers with houses free of charge in order to alter the face of our countryside completely and create the conditions for their affluent and cultured life.

The ten years that followed the announcement of the theses witnessed construction of hundreds of thousands of dwellings in the countryside, which were all provided to the farmers free of charge.

This year the state earmarked a huge amount of funds for the rural housing construction, acting upon the leader's instruction to provide all the farmers with modern dwellings by the 30th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 10 next year).

Housing construction is now in full swing in all parts of our countryside. In South Pyongan Province alone 10,000 family units are to be built and 25,000 units, to be rebuilt well into modern ones. The Chaeryong county, South Hwanghae Province, will soon have 4,000 units built.

The rural construction corps, organized in every county, is engaged in construction of modern houses, which is now progressing fast with the assistance of the working class in terms of materials, technology and manpower.

All the construction corps are now carrying on the building operation at lightning speed, wholeheartedly upholding the revolutionary policy advanced by the Party centre—the policy calling for conducting the "speed campaign". The construction workers are markedly increasing both the speed and quality in their work by solidifying the local bases for building materials production, standardizing and industrializing the production of structural parts and other materials and introducing mechanization in construction.

Fresh innovation was effected at every housing construction site in all provinces including South Hwanghae, North Hwanghae and South Pyongan Provinces, with the result that a large number of modern dwellings were erected. In North Hwanghae Province, the construction of 5,000 family units was started. Out of these 1,000 units were already built and construction of the rest is nearing completion. And over 2,000 units were rebuilt into modern ones.

In South Hwanghae Province, construction of 2,000 or more units was brought to completion in recent three months. The construction of 6,000 units will soon be completed. In South Pyongan Province, the work to build 6,000 units is now well under way.

The farmers are moving into the newly-built two-storeyed dwellings with three rooms each, bathroom and other functional facilities. The houses have a water supply network.

New modern houses are making their appearance in different parts of our countryside in succession as a result of the devoted labour efforts made by the county construction corps and the working people who are out to help them in their building operation.

Kim Su Yon

Convocation of Great National Congress: an Urgent Demand

The 61st Enlarged Meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland held in Pyongyang in early August this year proposed to the people of all strata, political parties, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea and all the overseas compatriots organizations and compatriots abroad to convene a Great National Congress within this year.

This is a patriotic proposal acceptable to all, as a measure for early realization of the suggestion made last year by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as to holding of a Great National Congress in the five-point proposition for national reunification.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"We consider that the dialogue between the north and south for national reunification should not be confined to the authorities of the north and south but be held on a nationwide scale."

Originally, the question of reunifying the country is an internal affair of our nation. It is not a matter concerning the interests of any limited circle or party, but a great work of the whole nation in which all classes and strata, parties and groupings in the north and south that desire reunification are vitally interested.

Therefore, the question of the country's reunification can be solved independently and peacefully in conformity with the genuine desire and will of the people only with the active participation of the broad masses of people, the master responsible for the cause of national reunification, and by their concerted efforts.

That explains why in the first days of the country's division caused by the US imperialist occupation of south Korea the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic put forward a fair and just policy for independent, peaceful reunification and, for its realization, proposed time and again to hold political negotiations to be extensively participated in by political parties and social organizations and individual personages in the north and south.

Convening a Great National Congress is a pressing matter whose solution brooks no further delay especially under the present situation where the north-south dialogue is deadlocked and our nation stands at the crossroads of reunification or perpetual division owing to the manoeuvres of splittists within and without.

As a result of our positive efforts, the dialogue was started between the north and south and the July 4 North-South Joint Statement published, which shed the ray of hope for the realization of the country's reunification.

The dialogue, however, came to a halt despite our sincere efforts and the north-south relations are, in fact, reverting to what they were before the start of the dialogue and the bright prospect which was opened for national reunification is being beclouded.

This is entirely because the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, backed by the US and Japanese aggressors, persist in their divisive schemes and treacherous acts.

As soon as they turned on their heels after signing the North-South Joint Statement, they totally overruled it and gave themselves up to their splitting manoeuvres, crying for "confrontation accompanied by dialogue", "competition accompanied by dialogue" and "co-existence accompanied by dialogue."

The machinations of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to keep our nation divided reached a gravest stage in June last year when they announced what they call "special statement" and openly declared the "two Koreas" plot of US imperialism to be their "policy".

The so-called "special statement" with the "simultaneous entry into the UN" of north and south Korea as its main point is a perfidious declaration going against the desire of the whole nation for peaceful reunification, a declaration bringing the north-south dialogue to a rupture and a declaration of division proclaiming "two Koreas".

Today the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have framed even the "draft for separate entry into the UN", a variant of the "proposal for simultaneous admission to the UN" of north and south Korea which ended in failure at the UN last year. In a bid to have the draft passed, they are now engaged in a dastardly intrigue behind the scenes externally and, internally, proclaimed "emergency measures" one after another under the slogan of "anti-communism" and are cruelly punishing and murdering all those who demand democracy and reunification.

Recently the fascist hangmen faked up the case of the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" and arrested and imprisoned patriotic youth and students, democratic figures, ex-"president" and opposition politicians and even religious men, several thousands in all, on the charge of involvement in the case. They have already subjected more than 130 of them to military trial and severely punished them en masse without letup, sentencing them to death and penal servitude for life.

It is the US and Japanese aggressors who support and manipulate the south Korean puppets bent on treacheries under the catchword of "anti-communism".

With a sinister design to keep hold of south Korea as their colonial military base, the US imperialists have obstinately hampered Korea's reunification and ceaselessly hotted up the tension in Korea, supplying south Korean bellicose elements with weapons for aggression. The Japanese militarists, in league with the US imperialists, are zealously backing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in their nation-splitting manoeuvrings and are playing the role of a "special detachment" in the international arena in order to actively fan up the move for perpetuation of our country's partition.

The crisis of our country's permanent division is growing serious as days go by and grave difficulties are cropping up in the way of reunification due to the "two Koreas" plot of the US and Japanese aggressors and the south Korean puppets.

If the present state of things is left to take its own course, our territory and nation will remain perpetually bisected and south Korea will be held in bondage to the US and Japanese aggressors as their dual colony forever.

All facts patently show that the question of the country's reunification cannot be settled with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, a band of the most vicious elements seeking national split, heinous traitors to the nation, war-like elements of the deepest dye and stranglers of the nation.

The prevailing situation urgently demands that all Koreans who love the country and the nation rise as one, whether they live in the north or in the south and whether they are at home or abroad, to smash the criminal schemes of the internal and external splittists and realize the great cause of reunification.

Prompted by a lofty desire for early realization of the nation's cause of reunification, we again proposed to convene a Great National Congress as soon as possible.

In particular, next year is a significant year which will witness the 30th anniversary of the liberation of our country from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

So, the entire Korean people ardently hope that a Great National Congress be opened within this year to bring a new epochal phase in reunifying the country.

If a Great National Congress is opened through a nationwide struggle, it will be possible to prevent the crisis of perpetual national division, remove distrust and misunderstanding and promote understanding between the north and south and lay a practical basis for the great unity of the nation and successfully facilitate the cause of the country's reunification in accord with the will and interests of the nation.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has exerted every sincere effort to reunify the country is fully ready to convene a Great National Congress.

Convocation of a Great National Congress, an event of nationwide significance, is unthinkable at all without fighting against the splittists within and without who obstruct it.

All the Korean people will resolutely fight against the internal and external splittists, bring about the convocation of a Great National Congress and prevent perpetual division of the country and thus will certainly achieve the country's independent, peaceful reunification by the united strength of the whole nation.

Kim Byong Sam

RPR Central Committee Issues Declaration on the Current Situation

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification published a declaration on the current situation on August 21 on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of its founding, according to a report of Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" in south Korea.

The declaration consists of four parts.

In the first part it points out that the people in south Korea are now facing the grimmest trials ever known in history and says:

In this land of unprecedented distress which has turned into a desolate graveyard of democracy and a suffocating prison for the people, the popular masses are forced to choose between slavish submission and gallows.

Democracy, civil rights and national dignity are wantonly trampled under the blood-stained jackboots of the "revitalized" dictatorship and our beloved land is dyed red with the blood of patriotic people who ardently call for freedom.

The declaration exposes the fact that in south Korea, a dark land ridden with violence and illegality, the invisible rope for a condemned criminal is put around everybody's neck, heavily pressed by unheard-of terror politics and that, on the contrary, the US and Japanese aggression forces and comprador capitalists enjoy unrestricted freedom and exercise supreme privileges.

The declaration points to the total bankruptcy of the national economy resulting from the infiltration of foreign monopoly capital, to the hardships of people's living, to the rampancy of depravity, immorality and social evils caused by the prevalence of the Western way of life and Japanese fashion and to the serious difficulties created in the way of reunification, the greatest desire of the nation.

In the second part the declaration concludes that the ruinous situation is an inevitable outcome of the treacherous policy of the Pak Jung Hi military fascist scamps and particularly a direct product of the notorious "October revitalization" farce. It exposes and condemns their crimes as follows:

Having set up the Fuhrerprinzip-style "revitalized" dictatorial system by power politics and taken power exclusively in their hands, the Pak Jung Hi outfit have completely thrown off even the last veil of sham democracy, converted south Korea into a cauldron of terror politics. They have reduced the south Korean economy to a prostitution economy dependent on foreign capital and landed the people in the miserable plight of debt slaves each of whom is saddled with more than 200 dollars of foreign debts, by getting foreign loans to the tune of 6,000 million dollars.

The declaration notes that relying on outside forces, the Pak Jung Hi outfit completely violated the July 4 North-South Joint Statement which specifies the three principles of national reunification and are desperately trying to perpetuate the country's division through the so-called "June 23 special statement" and indulging in war preparations and "anti-communist" campaign. It stresses:

The Pak Jung Hi outfit are resorting to a habitual trick to describe all the movements against dictatorship and for democracy and for peaceful national reunification in south Korea as communist movements manipulated by the north. This is, in the final analysis, a sinister ruse to clamp down on the people under the pretext of "anti-communism" and give their confrontation with the people the appearance of a confrontation with the north.

In the third part, the declaration points out that the south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people have unremittingly waged an arduous and bloody struggle against the "revitalized" dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique, for freedom and democracy, national dignity and the country's independent, peaceful reunification. It refers to the struggle of the patriotic youth and students and people of all strata, which started in October last year, and to the struggle waged by patriotic youth and students in April this year.

The declaration pungently condemns the Pak Jung Hi outfit who are perpetrating sanguinary suppression and unheard-of wholesale punitive and murderous atrocities against the patriotic youth and students and democratic figures after proclaiming homicidal "emergency measures" in succession. It says further:

To overthrow the Pak Jung Hi fascist dictatorial "regime" and establish a democratic coalition government is the greatest, immediate task of the south Korean people at present and the fighting task of the whole nation, which is decisive of its fate. For this purpose the Revolutionary Party for Reunification has consistently been waging an arduous struggle from the first days of its founding.

In the last part the declaration emphasizes that greeting the fifth anniversary of its founding, the Revolutionary Party for Reunification renews the revolutionary determination to strive to discharge its glorious duty to the end, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of ever-victorious Kim Il Sung-ism. It strongly appeals to all the patriotic democratic forces to firmly unite and rise up as one to overthrow the traitorous "regime" and realize the cause of establishing a democratic power.

Li Mun Chol

UN Must Discuss Question of Withdrawal of US Imperialist Aggressor Troops from South Korea

The item "withdrawal of all the foreign troops in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations" was formally registered as the provisional agenda of the 29th session of the United Nations General Assembly on the joint suggestion made on August 16 by 32 UN member nations including Algeria.

This fully conforms with the unanimous intention and desire of all the Korean people to end foreign interference in the internal affairs of their country and settle the question of its reunification independently and peacefully.

The item mirrors the unanimous demand and desire of the world's people who want to see peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification achieved on the basis of the three principles and five-point proposition for national reunification, clarified by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It enlists strong support from the peoples of the third world and other progressive countries who cherish national sovereignty and love justice and peace.

The Korean people express full approval to this proposal, and hold that it should be placed on the agenda of the forthcoming 29th session of the UN General Assembly for discussion.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The basic obstacle to the country's reunification is the US imperialists who are occupying south Korea militarily, interfering in our domestic affairs, carrying out a policy of dividing our nation, and pursuing an aggressive policy against the whole of Korea."

Ever since they occupied south Korea, the US imperialists have meddled in the domestic affairs of our country and viciously manoeuvred to hinder its independent, peaceful reunification and perpetuate its division, prompted by a sinister design to turn south Korea into their colony, into a military base for their domination over the whole of Korea and invasion of the Far East and Asia.

The US imperialists' interference in our internal affairs got craftier and more insidious after the announcement of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

On the day following the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement a spokesman of the US State Department issued a statement, in which he said that even though the north-south dialogue goes on, the United States "will continue to help in the modernization of the ROK army and will not withdraw the US troops" and that it will further back up the south Korean authorities with force so that they may "conduct negotiations with north Korea on the position of strength and with conviction". The US imperialists have ever since persisted in a double-dealing policy by which they have encouraged the south Korean puppets to pursue a policy of confrontation by strength; instead of peaceful, reunification, and tried to make Koreans fight among themselves in accordance with the sinister "Nixon doctrine".

The US imperialists induced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to slow down the dialogue, rig up a "proposal for simultaneous admission into the UN"—the proposal which overrides the North-South Joint Statement—and steer the dialogue toward rupture.

Furthermore, they transferred to south Korea their tactical air force from Japan and air force from Thailand and gave hundreds of millions of dollars of military "aid" to the south Korean puppets every year so as to accelerate armament expansion and war preparations in south Korea. At the same time they have continually committed grave military provocations against the northern half of the Republic in a frantic attempt to wreck the atmosphere of peace and create that of war in Korea.

This stark fact glaringly shows that the US imperialists who keep occupying south Korea are precisely the basic obstacle to the dialogue and negotiations in Korea, the constant source of menace to peace and security in Korea and the architect of a hotbed of war.

All these criminal acts US imperialism has been perpetrating by usurping the UN flag not only run counter to the will of all the UN member states but damage the UN Charter and its prestige.

The UN should withdraw the US imperialist aggressor troops and all other foreign troops from south Korea, if it is to act in conformity with the principles of its Charter and its original aim.

In fact, the UN has been a party to the Korean question for 27 years.

By usurping the UN flag the US imperialists intervened in the Korean war militarily in 1950 and framed up the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea." They have all along covered up their occupation of south Korea under the UN flag.

No doubt, the 28th session of the UN General Assembly held last year recognized the three principles of national reunification agreed upon in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement and took such affirmative steps as to disband the "UNCURK".

However, the UN still allows the presence of the US imperialist aggressor troops and other foreign troops in south Korea under its own name.

This means that the fundamental problem has not been solved in the discussion of the Korean question.

The UN, therefore, should not tolerate such an abnormal situation. The basic question of the withdrawal of all the foreign troops including the US imperialist aggressor troops who are occupying south Korea under the name of the UN must be discussed at the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly.

The need to solve this question without delay makes itself keenly felt in view of the Korean Armistice Agreement and the July 4 North-South Joint Statement both of which provide for the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Korea and in view of the resolution of the UN General Assembly which was adopted last year in support of the principles laid down in the statement.

The "UNCURK" which had served US imperialism as a dirty tool for its invasion of Korea was disbanded. It is, therefore, natural to dissolve the "UN Forces" which was formed on the same ground as the "UNCURK" was rigged up.

There is no ground and pretext whatever for the US imperialists to keep the foreign troops in south Korea under the name of the "UN Forces". The US imperialist aggressor troops must quit south Korea at once.

The Korean people will never tolerate the occupation of south Korea by foreign troops including the US imperialist troops but will resolutely fight to the end to drive all the foreign troops out of south Korea and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

We hope that the 29th session of the UN General Assembly will adopt a fair resolution which will be conducive to the righteous struggle of the Korean people for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

World Public Denounce Vicious Political Intrigue of Pak Jung Hi Fascist Bandits

Public circles of the world continue to raise their voices condemning the wicked plot of the south Korean military fascist bandits to involve the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) in the "incident of shooting at Pak Jung Hi".

Japanese critic Koichiro Yoshiwara said:

Who will believe the "full details of the investigation" of the Pak "regime" reversing black and white? That is a fabrication. Judging from both the "announcement" of the Pak "regime" and the Japanese authorities', there is a strong indication that Japan and south Korea have allied in an attempt to implicate the DPRK and Chongryon in the recent "incident".

Japanese lawyer Hidenori Sasaki remarked:

Reportedly the Pak "regime" announced that it looked into the relations between the DPRK and Chongryon even before the "results of investigation" were ascertained. Here we can see through the artifice of the Pak "regime". After the announcement the Pak "regime" intends to intensify the "anti-communist" fascist repression internally and subvert Chongryon and the group calling for democracy which is affiliated with "Mindan" ("ROK" residents association in Japan.)

It is clear to everyone that the recent "incident" was ascribable to the "policy" of the Pak "regime" suppressing the democratic forces of south Korea.

"Shakai Shinpo", organ of the Japan Socialist Party, wrote that the "incident of shooting at the president" can be described as an "incident" symbolic of the fatal hour of the south Korean "regime".

A US economist said:

This "incident" was projected by Pak Jung Hi in a dilemma to use as most vicious means of propaganda for deceiving the world public. An attempt to involve Chongryon in the "incident" from right after its occurrence discloses that its aim is to make the Japanese authorities destroy Chongryon.

Jaque Bernan, member of an educational institute under the French government, said:

Pak Jung Hi is isolated in the international arena.

In connection with the recent "incident", the Pak Jung Hi bandits rave that Chongryon is to blame. From this we can understand what Pak Jung Hi is trying to get through this "incident".

Their argument about the ship "Mangyongbong" again exposed their concoction. This action of the south Korean "regime" cannot be interpreted otherwise than an absurdity.

A Thai writer Pode Sibara indignantly said:

No one believes Pak Jung Hi's words, for he is stamping out even the elementary rights of the south Korean people who demand freedom and democracy.

It is in the nature of a doomed "regime" to hatch such a political plot.

Kim Sun Ho

Out-and-Out Fabrication

The south Korean puppets have been up to the ears in a plot to involve us, out of sheer absurdity, in the "case of shooting at traitor Pak Jung Hi", which occurred in Seoul on August 15, despite the fact that we have nothing to do with it. And the Japanese reactionaries are taking a hand in this plot.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean rulers cannot deceive the people for long. History will not allow them to do so."

The political ruse the south Korean puppets have worked on hand in glove with the Japanese reactionaries cannot deceive anyone and discloses the base motive of their own all the more glaringly as time passes.

Half-baked Trick

Traitor Kim Jong Pil, puppet "prime minister", issued on August 20 a "special statement", in which he loosed a stream of coarse invectives against us and said that "Mun Se Gwang", a man he calls "criminal" in this case, "did not make confession."

By saying this Kim Jong Pil revealed by himself, though against his will, that the "results of their investigation in the case of shooting" is an out-and-out fabrication.

As already reported, on August 17 the south Korean puppets released a statement on the "results of the investigation in the case of shooting" at Pak Jung Hi. In this statement they let out a string of lies to make one believe that a functionary of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) is involved in this case and so is our boat "Mangyongbong". This is the "confession" Mun Se Gwang has made, their statement added.

The utterance of traitor Kim Jong Pil, however, brought to full light that what they call the "results of the investigation" is a whopping lie.

Much upset by the way things turned out, the puppet clique harangued on August 22 that they had succeeded in obtaining "confession" from Mun Se Gwang.

This is another trick of theirs to hoodwink the people by embellishing the "whole truth of investigation" whose falsity has fully been revealed and to save the situation which is turning even more unfavourably to them.

Referring to the "confession", they blustered that Mun Se Gwang, together with a Chongryon functionary, got on board "Mangyongbong" on the night of May 4th to receive an "instruction".

Their half-baked and brazen-faced fabrication came to full light again. The puppets had till then alleged that it was on May 5th when Mun Se Gwang received an "instruction" aboard "Mangyongbong", and had loudly advertised it as a "convincing evidence" showing that we are involved in the "case of shooting".

This absurd fabrication was flatly refuted even by the Japanese "investigation authorities", when they made public that the "Mangyongbong" cleared the port of Osaka at 10 a.m. on May 5th" and that "no one has visited her that day". In this way, their falsity was brought to full light. As things came to such a pass, they played such a scandalous trick as to hurriedly make a "correction" by announcing that Mun Se Gwang received an "instruction" on May 4th, instead of May 5th they had previously insisted on.

But the Japanese investigation authorities stated that it was also groundless at all.

This threw another revealing light upon the falsehood and fabrication of the south Korean puppets.

The ruse of the south Korean puppets was so clumsy that it could be seen through from the very beginning.

Immediately after the shooting took place, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique stated that a Japanese named Yoshii was the "shooter" and, a little later, made a "correction" on their statement, saying that he turned out to be a man of south Korean nationality by the name of Mun Se Gwang, a south Korean resident in Japan under the "Mindan" ("ROK" residents association in Japan). Moreover, they admitted till the noon of August 17 that they had "failed to obtain any confession from the criminal as to who are behind his shooting though interrogation continued." But only a few hours after, they made public the "results of the investigation" allegedly based on his "confession".

Here one may recall what the south Korean puppets have done in the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case. In a document published some time ago under the title "results of investigation in the Kim Dae Jung case", they prattled that they "failed to get any material which would confirm their suspicion" though they had mobilized the whole lot of their investigation group for one year in checking up on all the suspects. Now, let's see what has happened since the shooting took place. At first they said that they could not arrest any suspected accomplice "nor could they obtain a confession from the man himself" but, a few hours later, they clamoured that they discovered in surprise "who were behind the case."

What a brazen-faced, "daring" fabrication!

Undesirable Move of Japanese Reactionaries

The Japanese militarists have been intent on quite undesirable manoeuvrings, taking a hand in the foul political intrigue of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in the recent "case of shooting".

One of the straightforward instances is Japanese prime minister Tanaka's recent visit to south Korea for "condolence".

Tanaka flew into south Korea on August 19th, heedless of the bitter denunciation and sneer on the part of the broad public circles and public opinion in Japan, cut such an ugly figure as to attend the "funeral" accorded to wife of traitor Pak Jung Hi and got into a huddle with him.

It was not without definite aims in view that Tanaka dared to visit south Korea, even tolerating disgrace upon himself, prime minister of Japan, as a "caller for condolence", something "so exceptional as to be without precedent in the diplomatic practices".

His aim was to invigorate traitor Pak Jung Hi, a notorious pro-US and pro-Japanese bootlicker, who was floundering under the baptism of fire at a time when he found himself at his last gasp, isolated and rejected at home and abroad, and to continue to rely on him as a guide in stepping up Japan's reinvasion of south Korea.

In Seoul Tanaka tried as best he could to console traitor Pak Jung Hi and promised him that Japan would further cooperate with "ROK". What is particularly noteworthy here is that Tanaka assured traitor Pak Jung Hi that he would give "over-all cooperation in investigation into the case of shooting".

This means that Tanaka will actively cooperate with the Pak Jung Hi thugs in their sinister political plot exactly in the same way as in the case of kidnapping Kim Dae Jung, a case in which he didn't utter a word of "protest", though Japan's sovereignty was violated, but zealously covered up the diabolical gangsterism of the south Korean puppets.

In other words the Japanese militarists intend to bring themselves and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to knit together all the more closely, with the "case of shooting" as a momentum, continue to pursue the hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, put down the legitimate patriotic work of our fellow countrymen in Japan and egg the south Korean reactionaries to work harder for perpetual division of Korea, war preparations and fascist suppression of the south Korean people.

Recent developments both in south Korea and Japan show patently that the despicable political ruse centering on the "case of shooting at traitor Pak Jung Hi" is a link in the whole chain of the vicious "anti-communist" racket raised by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries in close cooperation against our Republic and Chongryon.

If the reactionaries in south Korea and Japan continue to make use of the "case of shooting" in slandering us, they will be held entirely responsible for the consequences.

Li Jip

THIRD WORLD: POWERFUL FORCE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The days were gone when the old imperialist aggressor forces could freely decide on the destiny of the world and the time has come when the united might of the new-emerging forces taking the road of national liberation and independence has daily growing influence upon the development of the international relations."

These words of the leader clearly show that the present times are characterized by the irresistible trend toward independence and self-support and that the third world peoples are playing a great role in the international arena today and, consequently, fundamental changes are taking place in the international relations.

As is generally known, the order maintained in the international relations in the political, economic and other domains is determined by the predominant, political and economic forces in the given times.

The old order so far observed in the international relations and the solution of international problems was established under the colonial system when the imperialists held exclusive sway over the world, oppressing and plundering other countries at will. At the time when the old international relations were maintained, the imperialist powers were allowed to exercise unrestricted privilege and tyrannize over others, whereas the small and poor countries and nations had no say, no right of decision and were even disqualified to participate in discussion of any question. The international political issues were dealt with and decided unilaterally by the imperialists in their interests through backstage bargaining and intrigues. An eloquent proof is that the US imperialists put the UN under their thumb in contravention of the spirit of its Charter. Unwarranted decisions on Korea were adopted at the UN and the Chiang Kai-shek clique of Taiwan under the patronage of US imperialism could illegally hold the seat of China at the UN for a long time.

In the domain of international economic relations, too, the old order was maintained to the advantage of the imperialist powers. The imperialists and the international monopolies turned the international commerce and trade, navigation and monetary systems in their favour and to the disadvantage of the third world countries. Due to this cursed order the third world countries had to sell their raw materials and natural resources to the imperialists at low prices and purchase manufactured goods at exorbitant prices.

The old international relations and order are contradictory to the trend of our times in which the world's people are advancing along the road of independent development. They constitute an unbearable fetter and obstacle to the onward movement of the third world people who are striving for consolidation of national independence and national prosperity and progress.

People on the earth are the master of the world. The international issues are related to the common fate and interests of mankind. Therefore, all the peoples and nations in the world should take part in the settlement of these issues on a completely equal footing. Only by so doing is it possible to settle the international issues in conformity with the true desire and will and interests of the world's people. It goes without saying that the old order in the international relations and the solution of international issues should be changed and readjusted in this way. This is a fully matured question and an urgent question awaiting solution today.

Now, the third world has taken its place in the arena of history as a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force. This is a reliable guarantee for the solution of this question. The third world countries embrace the broad areas and overwhelming majority of the population of the world and have rich natural resources. Besides, this force has vital interests in the anti-imperialist, independent cause and is filled with a strong desire and ambition for this cause.

The third world, therefore, can make itself one of the forces which have places of honour in the historic struggle for reforming the old order of the international relations set up by the imperialists to domineer over the world and for establishing a new order of international relations beneficial to the peoples the world over.

The struggle of the third world people is designed to tightly hold in their hands their destinies which were controlled by the imperialists and to play their legitimate role assuming the true responsibility for their own destinies. And it is an important link in their struggle to build truly free, independent, sovereign and prosperous countries by completely exercising the already won national sovereignty in the sphere of foreign relations as well.

This struggle is one for strengthening the world anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and totally cutting off the life line of imperialism and colonialism. It is a powerful struggle making it possible to turn the international balance of forces further in favour of the revolution and bring about sharp growth of the trend of our times toward independence.

There is no doubt that when the struggle of the third world countries and peoples makes a triumphant advance, the principles of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit will be observed in the relations among the countries of the world, the international relations become a sound and solid one based on independence, the progress of mankind be promoted and durable peace be attained.

On the international arena the third world countries waged a staunch struggle to discharge their historic mission. As a result, the era was gone when the imperialists lorded it over the world and a new era has come when the once oppressed countries of the third world exercise their sovereignty. The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algeria last year showed the resolute anti-imperialist, independent stand of the third world people and their adamant resolve to attain national liberation, sovereignty and peace and social progress and reform the old international relations in conformity to their interests and powerfully demonstrated the might of the third world as a united great political force. This was a great event that heralded a radical turn in the development of our age. The steps of the Arab countries for restricting or stopping oil supply to the imperialist countries and adjusting the old price in connection with the Fourth Middle East War ignited by Israel opened a new phase in the struggle of the third world people to put an end to the old order, bring about a new order in the sphere of oil problem and establish their right to control over natural resources.

The recent special session of the UN General Assembly on the question of raw materials and development signified that long strides have been made in the struggle for correctly settling, on the principle of complete equality and sovereignty, the question of international order on the raw materials and development, the order which had sacrificed the interests of the third world people.

The vigorous struggle of the Latin American countries and the countries in other regions to defend the right to territorial and economic waters, the changes within the OAS and the strengthening and development of the Organization of African Unity, the establishment of regional organizations of different kinds, etc.—all this clearly shows the firm determination of the third world people to end old international relations and establish new international relations in accord with the interests and will of the absolute majority of the people of the world.

Such struggle of the third world people steps up the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle as a whole and makes a great contribution to bringing about a radical turn in the settlement of the international issues.

All the facts powerfully demonstrate that the old order is being destroyed in the international relations and the solution of international problems and that the great idea of independence is triumphing on a world-wide scale.

In the past the US imperialists dominated the UN and other international organizations, and, under the signboard of these organizations, they carried on armed invasion against other countries and interfered in their internal affairs and encroached upon the sovereignty and interests of other countries at will. But today it has become difficult for them to repeat such things.

Imperialism is sure to perish and the people's cause of liberation and independence is bound to triumph. This is the trend of our times that no force can check.

Kim Dong Ok

VICIOUS PLOT TO BRING THE DIALOGUE TO RUPTURE

On August 19 the south Korean side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission proposed to our side to indefinitely postpone the 8th meeting between vice-chairmen of the NSCC slated for August 21.

The meeting of NSCC vice-chairmen was thus adjourned for an indefinite period.

The act of the south Korean side rendered it impossible to continue with even the NSCC vice-chairmen's meeting which had been arranged to discuss the problem of resuming the NSCC at a deadlock and this blighted the prospect of the north-south dialogue.

It was under the pressure of the trend of the times that the south Korean puppets started dialogue with us. But they had no intention to hold the dialogue from the outset and have viciously machinated to bring it to a rupture.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"After the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement we made every possible effort to put it into practice and achieve national reunification as early as possible. But in this effort we ran up against a big obstacle owing to the manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign splittists to perpetuate the national division."

It is generally known to the world that with the backing of US imperialism, the south Korean puppets have turned down all the rational proposals advanced by our side and are engrossed in inciting north-south confrontation and are trying to destroy great national unity and keep the nation split forever.

From the desire to bring to a success at any cost the dialogue deadlocked owing to the perfidious act of the south Korean side, we proposed to have the meeting of NSCC vice-chairmen and made all sincere efforts for its successful progress. But the south Korean side has put all manner of difficulties in the way of the talks.

Today the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have completely cast aside even the mask of "peaceful unification". Internally they are kicking up a large-scale "anti-communist" racket and manoeuvring to stamp out all the patriotic, democratic forces demanding democracy and reunification. Externally they are bent on perpetuating the split of the nation calling for even "separate UN membership", a variety of the bankrupt "motion for simultaneous admission of the north and south of Korea to the UN".

It is not fortuitous that the south Korean side concocted a plot to involve us in the recent "shooting at Pak Jung Hi". This coincided with the proposal for the indefinite postponement of the talks.

This is designed to further the north-south confrontation and bring the dialogue to rupture, using this incident as a good pretext.

Such machination is a treacherous act against the entire Korean people who are eagerly desiring national reunification and a vicious challenge to the people of the world who wish to see peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

We, however, will make all sincere efforts to normalize the dialogue again and achieve the country's independent, peaceful reunification, frustrating all the criminal intrigue of the south Korean reactionaries.

Li Sam

Libya Takes Anti-Imperialist, Independent Road

The fifth anniversary of the Libyan Revolution falls on September 1.

Marking this day the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the friendly Libyan people.

The victorious revolution in Libya was a historic event of great significance in the efforts of its people to build a new society and fight against imperialism and colonialism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-Sung declared:

"Independence is each nation's right; no nation wants to be subjugated by anybody or to allow its dignity to be trampled underfoot. Independence is prerequisite for national welfare and honour and a nation with an independent spirit alone can achieve genuine independence and prosperity."

After the revolution the Libyan people, under the leadership of the Revolutionary Command Council, achieved big successes in the struggle for the independent development of their country and for the consolidation of the national independence.

The government abrogated all kinds of shackling agreements and treaties the former feudal dynasty had concluded with the imperialists and drove out the US and British aggressors.

It took measures to nationalize the businesses formerly owned by foreign imperialist monopolists. This year alone, the "California Asiatic Company" and other US-led imperialists' oil monopolies were nationalized.

Meanwhile, oil industry and other industrial branches have been established. The petroleum refineries are being built and considerable efforts are expended to discover new petroleum deposits. This has led to a further increase in oil output.

Agriculture has also made much headway.

The agrarian reform, nationalization of farms, increased investment and other government steps mean that the consequences of vicious colonial rule in agriculture are gradually being eliminated.

Achievements have also been made in education and culture.

In its external activities the Libyan government fights against imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism, strives to achieve unity of Arab countries and extends full support to the Arab and African peoples in their just national liberation struggle.

All these successes mirror the aspiration of people of this country who want to take the anti-imperialist, independent road and they prove a heavy blow to the US-led imperialists.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes made by the Libyan people in the building of a new life.

The Korean and Libyan peoples are closely linked with each other for the community of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further develop, we wish the Libyan people fresh success in their struggle for the independent development of the country and the building of a new life.

Han Dok Yon

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